## THE DAILY JOURNAL

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Telephone Calls. Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms.....242 CHRISTMAS weather was belated, but it will

THE general opinion is that in spite of the rain yesterday was a very successful Christ-

GENERAL LEGITIME was elected President of Havti on Sunday, inaugurated with much pomp on Tuesday, and on Thursday had the mortification of surrendering the seized American steamer under duress. This was making history pretty fast.

IT was hardly necessary for Senator Quay to pronounce absolutely false the Fargo dispatch, in which he is represented as saying that Governor Foraker is sure to go into the Cabinet. Whatever he might think about that or anything else, he would not blab in such fashion.

THE Sentinel speaks of tally-sheet forgery as a "petty frand." A good many Democrats used to feel the same way, but since the United States laws sent Coy and Bernhamer to the penitentiary, such frauds have assumed so alarming an importance that they wouldn't have a hand in them for the world.

MR. SIMEON COY failed to find a pardon in his Christmas stocking, but he should not therefore despair. It will be sure to come, The entire Democratic party is asking for it and Mr. Cleveland is kindly disposed to the gang, as witness his appointment of Bailey. Besides, as the Sentinel says, tally-sheet forgery is only a "petty" offense.

A SPRINGFIELD, Ill., correspondent says: "Some of the Fifer men say that, as the Republican party must nominate a soldier, 'Private Joe' will be the next Republican presidential candidate if he makes a good Governor." Perhaps we had better be off with the old love before we are on with a new. General Harrison was a soldier, also. A good President will be quite as available in 1892 as a good Governor. One good term deserves

WASHINGTON is the very opposite of a commercial city and its local trade is the least likely to be affected by political policies. Ordinarily the defeat of the party in power has a discouraging effect on local trade and produces an unsettled feeling. This year it has worked the other way, and Washington merchants unite in saying that the election of General Harrison has been followed by the best holiday trade they ever had. Washington shares in the general feeling of confidence.

So FAR as it has been expressed, the weight of opinion among members of the bar throughout the State is strongly in favor of an enlargement of the Supreme Court as against the establishment of an intermediate appellate court. Such a view is also in harmony with common sense. Another court means more legal machinery, a greater expense to the taxpayers, and increased complications in the progress of suits, and it is gratifying to see the legal fraternity so unanimously in favor of simplifying the course of justice, while at the same time expediting it.

In connection with the new rule placing the railway mail service under the civilservice law, it is proposed to establish in each Congressional district examining boards to pass upon applications that will be made in future for places in the service, and to have these boards composed of experienced men in the service. They will have regular times for meeting and considering applications, and then send in the certified lists to the Postmaster-general and the general superintendent. This will practically take the matter of recommending these appointments out of the hands of members of Congress.

MR. BAYARD will find it hardly worth while to curry favor with German-Americans by disregarding the rights of United States citizens in Samoa. No class of Americans are more loval than intelligent Germans who have deliberately chosen this country as their home, and have taken upon themselves all the responsibilities of citizens. They have a love for the fatherland, but they are jealous for the good name and fame of their adopted country, and desire its supremacy wherever right justifies it. Nothing, at least, is to be gained by the cowardly course of the State Department in the present instance.

MRS. SARAH JANE ROBINSON, of Boston, Tho was charged with poisoning seven members of her own family, and has been found guilty on one count and sentenced to be hanged, is now receiving great attention from sentimentalists who want to save her life because she is a woman. Sarah Jane White- | would be justified to-day in deporting and en-

ling, of Philadelphia-by the way, is there anything conducive to murder in the name of Sarah Jane?-who killed her husband and two children, after having previously insured their lives, is also an object of deep solicitude to the same tender-hearted class of persons. To the person of average sensibilities and regard for the good of the community it would seem that the sooner such women were withdrawn from existence the better. They are far more deserving of the fate to which they are condemned than many a poor wretch for whom no one has interceded. Sex should have no influence in determining the punishment of such cold-blooded murderers.

DEMOCRATIC INCITEMENT TO FRAUD. The Sentinel professes not to know that any letters of "improper significance" were sent out by Democrats during the recent campaign, and says if the Journal "has knowledge that such letters were sent out it is guilty as an 'accessory after the fact' in not laying its information before the grand jury and demanding the indictment of the offenders." The Journal has such knowledge. It has been accessible to the district attorney all along, but we have not heard of his utilizing it. How many such letters were sent out we do not know, but we have a record of two which were printed during the campaign, and the authenticity of which has not been denied. Following is one sent out by the chairman of the Democratic committee in Morgan

"STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. "MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7, 1888.

"Dear Sir-I desire exact information in regard to your district. Morgan county is remarkably close, but, by proper organization and vigorous work it can be redeemed from the clutches of ring rule and the blight of excessive taxation. Much depends on your efforts. You should select men to assist you. but only such as you can trust should be

"Therefore, I request of you to make an exact list of all the voters in your precinct, for your own use, and report to me the exact number of each, on the inclosed slip. Please report to me not later than Monday, Sept. 10, and every two weeks thereafter. Make the doubtful list as small as possible, and mark every one who has to have money as a 'float. "Those who have to be bought are not 'doubtful,' but are 'floats.' Look closely after every one. Let no one escape. Your prompt action in this matter will aid materially in the efficiency of our efforts. Respectfully,

"N. A. WHITTAKER, Chairman. "Report at A. H. Caldwell's store, Sept. 15, at 1:30 P. M."

Accompanying this letter was a blank for the report of voters under the headings, "certain," "doubtful" and "floats." The letter shows on its face that it was part of a scheme of corruption. A. H. Caldwell, at whose store recipients of the circular were directed to report, was secretary of the Democratic

We have before us a copy of another circular, sent out by Cortez Ewing, chairman of the Democratic committee of Decatur county, and countersigned by Alexander Porter, secretary, which, among other instructions, says

"Select with care such men as are safe counselors and can be trusted; meet frequently at each other's homes, and canvass all matters pertinent to the coming election; canvass all the doubtful voters; get the float well in hand; let it be thoroughly understood before election day arrives what each man is to do: select men to look after all doubtful and float ing voters.'

Both of these letters bear the ear-marks of fraud, and furnish as much ground for grandjury investigation as the Dudley letter. The difference is they were sent out by Democrats, and the acting district attorney is not angling for that kind of fish.

SLAVERY AS A CIVILIZER.

The Atlanta Constitution, commenting or a statement of the Journal that "the negroes of Mississippi undoubtedly show the result of generations of slavery," says:

"What purpose can be served by such a statement? Surely not a political one, for the question as to whether the negro was civilized or brutalized through the medium of slavery is in no sense a party question. In fact, there is no question about it at all, for the country has the plain facts-the resultsof slavery before it. \* \* \* We are of the opinion-and we make the suggestion with all due deference to the knowledge, the politics and the prejudices of the esteemed Indianapolis Journal-that the man who will compare the condition of the negroes in Africa with the condition and status of the race in this country, will find that American slavery was not such a bad thing after all. He will find in other words, that the hand of Providence is and has been in the whole matter from the

Perhaps this is not an important question, certainly it is no longer a live one, but it will bear a little comment. The drift of the Constitution's argument is to justify slavery on the ground that it tended to civilize and Christianize the negroes. It is a very old argument, but it proves too much. If good as a justification of slavery as it formerly existed, it is equally good as an argument for the re-establishment of slavery. The Constitution would not entertain that idea for a

The Journal's remark that "the negroes in Mississippi undoubtedly show the results of generations of slavery" was made in reply to the statement of a Democratic paper that they were relapsing into barbarism. That they are not is clearly shown by the fact that they have several well-supported and well-patronized colleges of their own in Mississippi, and are availing themselves to the utmost of free school privileges. Instead of relapsing into barbarism they are moving away from that

condition at a good gait. That the condition of the negroes in this country, even as slaves, was on the whole at improvement on a condition of savagery and barbarism is probably true. But it was not slavery that improved them; it was the being in a civilized country and being surrounded by an atmosphere of civilization. They were improved in spite of slavery. That was the cause of their being brought here, but not the cause of their improvement. If they had been brought here as freemen they would be much higher now in the scale of civilization, and much further advanced than they are. Their condition as slaves was but slight improvement on that of savagery, and beyond that slight improvement they could never have risen. The negroes as a race have made greater improvement and progress in twenty-five years of freedom than they would have done in a thousand years of slavery. If African slavery was justified as a means of civilizing and christianizing the negroes, we

slaving the people of Mexico, Central America, and all other inferior races.

After all, however, the worst results of slavery were on the master race. It brutalized the white race more than it did the black. and retarded the progress of Caucasian civilization much more than it contributed to that of the African. It will take both races a good while to get rid of its evil consequences and work out the penalty inexorably attached to the violation of moral law, but with right effort they will succeed. In fact, they are succeeding.

SAMUEL W. ALLERTON, the Chicago porkpacker, who, during a brief visit to this city last week, was so impressed with the value of the work done by the Murphys that he invited them to hold meetings in that city. says of the need of their labors: "I believe that 20,000 men could be induced to sign the pledge here in Chicago, and if only twenty out of that great number proved faithful to their obligations. I should consider the movement a success." This opinion is in striking but sensible contrast with those of the critics who stand at a distance and assume that because a certain proportion of the Murphy converts will inevitably break their pledges, therefore the revivals conducted by such methods are failures. Mr. Allerton is right. If only twenty out of 20,000 prove faithful, a month's labors are not lost.

QUEEN VICTORIA, in her speech proroguing Parliament, said:

"I regret that the convention concluded between myself and the President of the United States for the adjustment of the questions which have arisen with reference to the fisheries in North American waters has not commended itself to the judgment of the United States Senate, in whom, according to the Constitution of the United States, th power of ratification is vested."

The Queen ought to know the King's English, but we submit that it is not correct to refer to the United States Senate as "whom." The Senate in its legislative capacity is a body, and should be alluded to as which, instead of whom. Of course the Queen doesn't write the Queen's speech any more than she delivers it, but she ought to run her eye over it for grammatical errors.

A Bi-Centenary Christmas.

Besides being leap year and campaign year, 1888 is notable as an anniversary. It is the centenial of both the adoption of the Federal Constitution and the settlement of the Northwest Territory, and the bi-centennial of the English revolution of 1688. While the latter event inspired some of the most brilliant chapters of Macaulay's history, the anniversary has not been honored with so much as a newspaper paragraph, so far as the writer has observed. Though the American colonies took no active part in the revolution, it is hardly too much to say that our government was framed upon the principles it established.

It was on Monday, 5th of November, 1688, that William, Prince of Orange, having sailed over from Holland with a fleet of fifty men-ofwar and six hundred transports, anchored in the undefended port of Torby, landing at once with fourteen thousand troops. On Tuesday, Nov. 6-by the way, a somewhat notable day in our own year-the Prince began the march which was to end, a few weeks later, at London, in a bloodless victory, securing to him the English crown, and to the whole English-speaking world the blessings of civil and religious

The revolution of 1688 owed, alike, its origin and its complete triumph to the incurable bigotry and fatuity of James II. the last and worst of the Stuart kings. In a reign of less than four years, he succeeded in nothing but in alienating his subjects. He quarreled with his Parliament because the most subservient majority could neither be cajoled nor soolded into repealing the laws excluding Catholics from office. He quarreled with the courts and removed the judges, because they denied his right to dispense with these statutes. He quarreled with the Established Church, which for generations had been the most unswerving ally of his house, because Protestant churchmen naturally objected to Catholic domination of their order. The quarrel became national, when, in June, 1688, seven bishops, revered as the highest religious dignitaries of the kingdom, were committed to the tower on a charge of seditious libel, because they had ventured upon a respectful remonstrance to the King against an order requiring the clergy to read from their pulpits an illegal delaration of indulgence.

The trial of the bishops afforded opportunity for an impressive display of popular discontent. The ablest lawyers in England proffered their services for the defense. The verdict of acquittal, returned by a jury notoricusly packed in the interest of the crown, was received with a storm of applause, and mounted couriers were sent galloping far and fast with the news, as of a great victory.

This popular outburst might have passed without any decisive result, for the terrible vengeance visited upon the followers of Monmouth and Argyle, and the 320 victims of Jeffrey's "bloody circuit," were not forgotten. Besides James was already past fifty, and his subjects had hitherto looked for relief from his tyranny to the accession of his daughter Mary, wife of the Protestant Prince of Orange. But the birth on June 10, of the ill-starred Prince, known in history as the Pretender, altered the succession. and left revolution as the sole resource. Accordingly, on the night following the acquittal of the Bishops, June 30, seven leaders representing a formidable conspiracy, signed and dispatched to William of Orange an urgent appeal for his armed intervention in behalf of English liberty and the Protestant religion.

The invasion already mentioned came upon this invitation. The king had an army of forty thousand men with which to meet it, and having advanced all his available troops to Salisbury, repaired thither himself, confronting William at Exeter. The campaign was brief and bloodless, excepting a slight skirmish. James had every inducement to fight. A defeat by a foreign invader might have served him as well as a victory, by rousing the national spirit. But he distrusted his army, and with good reason; for it was honey-combed with conspiracy. The climax of demoralization was reached when, on the morning of Nov. 25, it became know that Lord Churchill, afterwards the famous Duke of Marlborough, and the Duke of Grafton, the King's pephew, had deserted, the preceding night, to the Prince. The army at once fell back, and James returned to London. Armed resistence was now out of the question. In Scotland, the north of England, at Oxford and elsewhere, were risings led by such powerful nobles as the earls of Danby and Devonshire, Lord Lov-lace and the Duke of Norfolk, while William's court at Exeter began to be thronged with English peers and gentlemen. Even the Princess Anne stole out of her father's palace by night, in company with Lady Churchill, to join the rebels. "God help me," said the King; "for my own children have deserted me." Yet to the last he was his own worst enemy. Though he appointed commissioners to treat with William, and unexpectedly favorable terms were obtained, James had no serious purpose but flight to France. Having first intrusted his Queen and the infant Prince of Wales to the escort of a chivalrous Frenchman, he himself left London in disguise-on the night of Dec. 0. He had disbanded the army, and dissolved the government as far as possible; and the London slums had two wild nights. It was then learned, to the regret of most of his subjects,

that James had been detained near Sheerness

by some fishermen who mistook him for a Jesuit He was brought back to London by a troop of his own life guards, but more like a prisoner than a king. Dutch sentinels guarded his last night in Whitehall, and on the morning of his son-in-law's triumphant entry into the Capitol, he was removed to Kochester, from which place he made a second and successful

attempt to escape to France on Dec. 23. The King's flight was precisely what his enemies desired, and his adherents dreaded. It was construed as an addication; and on the following day, Dec. 24, an improvised council of peers requested William to assume the provisional government, and to summon the historic convention of January, 1689, the convention which called William and Mary to the throne, framed the delaration of rights, and set in motion such great reforms as religious toleration, the liberty of the press, and the subjection of the crown and its ministers to the House of Com-

That Christmas Tuesday of 1688 ought to have been a merry time in old England, wherever it was known that "the old and foolish King, who would no more be admonished." had fled over seas, earrying with him and his children into perpetual exile the slavish doctrine of the indefeasible divine right of "the Lord's annointed;" that Parliament had thus become the sole ultimate authority in the state with power to set up and depose kings at its pleasure; that Parliament would ere long come to mean the House of Commons, and the House of Commons the whole people. A new day had dawned for Englishmen on both sides of the Atlantic, a day that has gone on shinning for 200 years with the ever-increasing light of liberty, while the insular kingdom of James II, and its feeble dependencies have grown into a Republic that spans a continent and an empire that girales the globe.

This bi-centenary Christmas ought to be a good time to remember how much, besides the bill of rights, Americans, as well as Englishmen, owe to the revolution of 1688. JOHN Q. DONNELL.

KINGSTON, Ind., Dec. 24.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: 1. What State in the Union produces the greatest amount of corn, wheat and oats in proportion to its area? 2. What State produces the best quality? 3. What State has the best free-school system? 4. Give a list of noted colleges of Indiana. 5. How many counties in Indiana without a railroad?

1. Corn, Iowa; wheat, Indiana; oats, Illinois. 2. Winter wheat, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio; spring wheat, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota. 3. Indiana, and also the largest permanent school fund. 4. State University, at Bloomington; Purdue, at Lafayette; Wabash, at Crawfordsville; Hanover, at Madison; Butler, at Indianapolis; DePauw, at Greencastle. 5. Three.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

PROF. WILLIAM P. BROOKS has returned from Japan to take the chair of agriculture at the State Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass. EX-PRESIDENT WOOLSEY, of Yale College, in nearly ninety years of age, but is still vigorous for a man of his age, and very methodical in

DR. CASPER WISTER, whose death at Philadelphia was announced the other day, was the husband of the Mrs. Wister who is pleasantly known to the public by her translations of German novels.

THE annual grand banquet of the Circle Francais de l'Harmonie, of New York, will take place at the Hoffman House, Jan. 7. M. Roustan, the French minister, and President-elect Harrison are to be specially invited.

"JUDGE" CLARK, a conspicuous; figure of the British turf, has retired after judging all the great English races for fifty years. The correctness of his decisions was seldom questioned. The stewards of the jockey club have presented him a testimonial in silver.

MISS ELLEN TERRY has designed her own gowns for the part of Lady Macbeth, which she is presently to assume in London. That for the first act is woven of dark blue with threads of gold. It clings to the figure, and is "full of serpentine gleams." With it she will wear a mantle of peacock-blue velvet and gold.

IT is asserted that Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil magnate, not long ago gave his check for \$60,000 toward the liquidation of a church debt. His generosity is of the most unostentatious kind, and the person who came to ask his assistance did not know that a few weeks before he had given a large sum to the church.

LADY HERBERT, who came over to superin tend the marriage of her son, Michael Henry, the British charge, at Washington, to Miss Wil son, is described as somewhat haughty, very intellectual, religious and charitable. It is said that she will found a colored orphan asylum in Baltimore before her return to England. She is visiting in New York with Mrs. Goelet, and is an intimate friend of Mary Anderson.

A WELL-DRESSED Spaniard, accompanied by six young and pretty Spanish girls, occupied seven seats in the orchestra circle at the Metropolitan Opera-house in New York, Friday night. Before the curtain rose, the entire group feli asleep, one after another, and stayed asleep for two whole hours. It was a curious sight, and old opera-goers said they never knew of the feat being equalled. The Spaniard paid \$21 for the seven seats.

A COMMITTEE of Berlin ladies recently pre sented the Empress Victoria Augusta with a white silk apron, on which the names of the Empress's five young sons were worked. The Empress, in acknowledging the gift, said that she was bonored by the present, for an apron was always the symbol of the true German housewife. And then, putting the apron on, she said very simply, "My husband desires me always to wear an apron; he says it looks more

PERHAPS the two richest girls in New York are the Misses Caldwell, who have something like \$125,000 a year each. Miss Mary Caldwell. the elder, who donated \$300,000 toward the erection of the new Catholic university, is a tall blonds of mignonne expression, somewhat distant and eccentric in manner. The younger, Miss Lina Caldwell, is a slight brunette, vivacious and chatty and fond of amusement. She believes in palmistry, and is said to be engaged to Baron Sedwitz, first secretary of the German legation at Washington. Both are cultivated and fond of traveling, both have had many offers of marriage, both are under twenty-five, and both will spend the winter in the south of

THE plumber came down like a wolf on the fold, And his pockets were laden with solder and gold: Nine hours and a half he made love to the cook, And sixty-five dollars was charged on his book. -Pittsburg Dispatch.

In the days of Adam and Eve,

When society had no laws, We don't mind stating that we believe They had no Christmas, because Eve hadn't a sock in which to receive The gifts of old Santa Claus. -Oil City Blizzard. THE wild and chilly winds

Of the winter Scurry by, And lakes are now encumbered The gorgeous-colored rain-Spans the sky, While we sit in pensive wonder-Where is Brice?

- Minneapolis Tribune,

COMMENT AND OPINION. THE Republican party has always made its

basic principle the protection and encouragement of home undustries. Judging from the history of the party it is fair to suppose it will keep an eye open to the needs of the new in-dustrial South. - Dallas (Tex.) Republican. THERE must be slowly established a market for products before an industry can be said to be fairly rooted, and the works in which iron

forms for use have never come and will not come except under the shelter of protection. -New York Tribune. CIVIL-SERVICE reform rests on the solid fonndation of the people's favor. The politicians detest it, as a rule, but they are powerless to bring back the old spoils system in the face of the pledges made in national platforms and in the public utterances of leading statesmen. The

and other raw materials may be fashioned into

spoils system dies hard, but it is dying .- Chicago News. Ir would be more satisfactory to honest and fair minded American citizens, if, instead of fussing over primaries, the Legislature of South Carolina would pass a law which would enable the 90 per cent. of the Republican vote of that State, disfranchised last November, to go to the polls and choose Republican Congressmen to unite with honestly elected Congressmen from the North in legislating for the whole country.

-Nebraska State Journal. THE race problem in the South is one of the most serious that engages the attention of the American people. It is difficult to see how the Northern people can go directly to the aid of the colored man in the social struggle there, and even if they could it would have only the result of encouraging his feebleness. Immigration | guided by them. The declining influence of the from the North of people who have not the Southern prejudices will help him some, but it

looks like he will have to march to justice with little outside aid, and that he will do so on

bruised feet -Los Angeles Express. THE President-elect has informed us that our eivil compact is a government by majorities. And he has, moreover, said that the law loses its sanction and the magistrate our respect when this compact is broken. Unless these words are meaningless, the in-coming President intends to take some legal and constitutional steps to prevent law-abiding and lawful citizens of this country from being robbed of their rightful influence in public affairs .- New York Press.

THE Democratic party is profuse in promises of econimical government, but barren in fulfillment. It has not shown capacity for careful business-like administration of public affairs, and the people have found after each trial that the experiment was very expensive. Fortunately there will not be as much opportunity for mismanagement in the conduct of public affairs during the next four years, either in the Nation or in State governments as there has been. —Des Moines State Register.

THE fixing of maximum rates by the interstate commission seems as well adapted to protect the public from extortion as to cure the evil of cut-throat competition, railroad wars, and consequent fluctuating rates of freight and fares. While fixing alimit for the protection of the public, it would give a line on which the railroads could "dress," to use a military term. The only question is whether so great a power could safely be intrusted to a commission that would certainly be subjected to heavy and un-due pressure. Would the public interests be faithfully guarded!-Chicago Tribune.

A \$350,000 MONUMENT.

The Magnificent Tribute of Indiana to the Memory of Her Soldiers. Indianapolis Letter in New York Sup.

This city is going to have the finest and costliest soldiers' monument that has yet been constructed in this country, and one that, from its location, will gain an additional impressiveness that will make it, if the hopes of its designers and builders are carried out, the grandest column in America, barring, perhaps, the Washington monument.

The idea of building a soldiers' monument here first took shape in 1875, but it was not until 1884, when the Grand Army of the Republic took charge of the work, that any progress was made in the raising of funds. When something over \$20,000 had been collected the State stepped in and took up the project, making an appropria-tion of \$200,000 to build the monument and creating a State commission to direct the work. The commission, of which George J. Lnngsdale is president, and J. F. Gookins, an artist of some note, secretary, at once instituted a competition for designs, open to the architects of the world, which resulted, last January, in the selection of a design submitted by Bruno Schmitz, of Berlin, the designer of the great Victor Emmanuel monument, in Italy, and the winner of forty out of fifty-eight similar competitions in which he bas entered.

Incidentally, this competition is said among architects to have been about the only fair thing of the sort that has ever been managed by a public commission in this country. The commission selected ten well-known architects, whom they requested to submit designs, and whom they paid \$200 each. The ten included Richard M. Hunt and George B. Post, of New York. Others were invited to send in designs at their own expense. The conditions of the competition were such that it was impossible, if they were carried out, for the commission to know who was the author of any particular design, or even where the design came from. With the commissioners were associated three experts, Prof. Wm. R. Ware, of Columbia College; Prof. John L. Campbell, of Wabash College, and Gen. Thomas A. Morris, of the Indiana State Capitol commission, who were to advise the commission as to the practicability of the designs submitted. Seventy different designs were submitted by sixty-five different architects, including two from Italy, four from Germany, two from England and two from Canada, and the unanimous choice of the commission and of the experts was the design of Mr. Schmitz. So carefully had the conditions of the competition been complied with that it is alleged that none of the commissioners or experts knew until after the selection was made who was the successful architect, or whether he was an American or a foreigner. The second prize, \$500, was awarded unanimously to Percy G. Stone, of London, England.

The monument will stand in the center of the Circle, which is the center of Indianapolis. With its approaches it will occupy the whole of the small park, less than 500 feet in diameter, that constitutes the Circle. It will face the south, and directly in front, in about the spot that it now occupies, will be the life-size statue of Governor Morton. In time similar statues of famous Hoosiers may be placed at each of the other sides of the park. Two blocks away on the west, with its dome squarely across the center of the street, is the new State-house. The top of the dome, which is now about the his hest thing in Indianapolis, will be completely overshadowed by the statue on top of the monument. The monument will, in fact, dominate everything in the city, and is expected to be visible for miles around. At night a great flame of natural gas will burn from the torch in the unlifted hand of the statue of Victory,

which will surmount the shaft. The monument will be 265 feet high from the ground to the torch, and the outer limit of its base will be a circle 192 feet in diameter. It will be constructed of the peculiar limestone that has been discovered in Indiana quarries within a few years, and is being generally substituted for granite. The particular variety selected for the monument is almost cream white in color, and takes a good polish. It is much less expensive and more easily worked than granite, and is said to be far more durable. Even fire does not affect it. Bids for the construction of the shaft have not yet been called for, but the estimates of its cost are about \$200,000. If grauite were used the cost would be nearly double that figure.

The foundation of the monument has already been completed. It is a huge square mass of a coarse quality of the same limestone as will be used in the shaft, and stands about ten feet above the ground. Curiously enough, it goes but ten feet below the level of the ground, where it rests upon nothing more than the natural gravel bed that underlies the city. Builders say that this is the best possible foundation, and point to the new State-house as an evidence of its firmness. The foundations of that building, which is a massive structure of the same stone as will be used in the monument, are so shallow that, compared with the weight and height of the building, they seem like mere scratches in the sand, but there has not been a crack in the building, and its walls have now stood for several years. The weight placed upon the foundations of the State-house dome is nearly as great, it is said, as tho foundations of the monument will be called upon to

The total cost of the monument will be, it is expected, about \$350,000. Besides the sum already expended upon the foundations, the pedestal and shaft are expected to cost nearly \$200,000, and the sculptured pieces will cost heavily. After that the Circle itself must be laid out and embellished to fit the monument, and that will take a great deal of money. With the original subscriptions and State appropriations there has now become available for the work about \$265,000. It is expected that the balance will be contributed by Indianapolis, probably in the way of bearing the expense of fixing up the circle and surroundings of the monument when it is completed. The commission expects to get the shaft erected within a year, but the sculpture and other embelishments will prolong the completion of the work for probably three or four years.

NEWSPAPER ABUSE UNHEEDED. Declining Influence of Sensational Journal

Is the influence of the daily press declining? Certainly it would not be a forced inference from some of recent national and municipal election returns that such was the case. Last summer it was a matter of common remark that in New York city there was but one firstclass morning Republican journal, the Tribune The enormous popular influence of The Herald, The Times, The World, The Sun and The Eagle were thrown solidly in behalf of the opposing political party, and yet the vote of New York city and Brooklyn decisively failed to meet the expectations of the party which had the alliance of these powerful journals of national reputa-

In Rhode Island the defection of The Providence Journal left the largest city in the State without a first-class Republican paper: and yet again, one would hardly suspect that this had been the case from anything he is compelled to infer from the Rhode Island election returns. It would not be unjust to pursue a like parallel with reference to The Springfield In the recent municipal election in Boston

the party in office were sustained by The Herald and The Globe notably, two journals whose combined circulation considerably ceeds that of all the rest of the Boston daily papers, and yet the result of the election was most disastrous political defeat for the candi dates championed by The Herald and The Globe. The legitimate inference seems to be that while the alleged circulation of the daily papers increases year by year, people are ceasing to believe everything they see in print. From various motives, most of all the sensational mo-

for the last twenty years. During this period. however, the politicians, with every succeeding election, have been redoubling their efforts to enlist the influence of ministers in favor of their respective parties. Pephaps, in view of the facts just cited, it is in order to discuss the declining influence of the daily press. Plainly, periodicals issued weekly, or even monthly, do not indicate any waning influence over the public mind, but the contrary instead.

THE SOUTH AND THE NEGRO.

A Newspaper that Believes in Solving the Race Problem in a Manly Way. Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle

With all the trouble knitted into "the dark shadows" of the negro problem, we believe the Southern people to-day would not expel the negro as a citizen or as a laborer. The Boston Journal declared that the opposition to the ne-gro in the South proceeded along the lines of 'prejudice against the negro as a negro.' Never has there been a greater mistake. "As a negro" the negro is one of the most popular in-stitutions in the South. He understands our ways, he is acclimated, he is attached to the farm, he is domestic, and, as a general thing, is kindly. In the discussions carried on in the Chronicle, three years ago, the people of Georgia concluded that the negro was "not a failure," and that his place could not be well supplied on the Southern farm. Now, with this feeling fixed in the minds of the people, there are two things to be done. The negro will be treated justly, even gererously. He must be made to feel that he is a part of the country, and he must feel a pride in the success of the farm and in the prosperity of his neighborhood. Again he will be educated as far as possible. He is a fixture here. He will be a better citizen and worker when he is civilized and informed than when he is embittered and brutalized. The South can better progress with four millions of enlightened, prosperous colored people in her midst than with four million ignorant and prejudiced colored people pulling her down. These are the duties before us. The way is not easy, the work will be long and hard, but we are convinced that a policy in this direction will be more wise and salutory than a step

As for race troubles, these are largely goblins and spectres. We do not look for any race war. We do not fear any effort at negro rule. Politics will not solve the question. Politics must not seriously disturb the issue. The question of social equality is not to be thought of, and has no place in this discussion. Political equality will prevail as far as possible between two races which are not homogeneous and never can become so. But these last considerations will solve themselves when the first two conditions are brought about. The people of the South have been placed in a difficult position by the shifting of political fate. If they fail to solve it, this will be the first time that such a people have ever surrendered before untoward circumstance. Because we come from a brave and practical race we look to see this method solved in a manly and wholesome way. And this way is in the line of our suggestions. First, we must be patient with the negro, and, second, we must protect him.

Political Lying.

Boston Herald. The editor of the Popular Science Monthly is furious against what he calls the political lying which goes on under the stress of a great election. He thinks that there are thousands in this wide land who have not bowed the knee to political trickery. But he meets the man full of church-taught scrupulosities ten times for once that he meets the thoroughly open-minded and honest citizen. The man is vastly more common who detests errors of doctrine than the one who detests the campaign lie. What is the remedy for this state of things? The Popular Science man finds it in the instruction in civil honesty and integrity which may be imparted through the public schools. There is force in this, but the instruction in the average public school must be greatly changed before science, as this writer suggests, shall do for politics and morality what it has already done for our knowledge of the physical world and for the control of human nature. The regenerated state must be the outcome of an intellectually nobler type of manhood. This is the long way around to an end, but it is the slow pace that, perhaps, leads most completely to the desired

A Remedy Suggested.

Detroit Tribune. Ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia, who has just been visiting friends in Detroit, suggests a way to secure a free ballot in the South, which he thinks would prove successful. He would have it an absolute requirement that there should be a reasonably full vote cast for candidates for Congress. To use his own language: "If, on investigation, the House finds that only say 15,000 votes are cast in a district where there are 50,000 voters, then the man who claims the seat in Congress should be disqualfied. and another election ordered. It would not take more than one such order for a new election to create a strife between candidates for the place, and then the negroes would not only be allowed, but urged to vote." Governor Bullock thinks that the industrial issue will divide the white vote of the South, and the negro will then be as welcome at the polls to vote the national ticket as he is now to vote for municipal officers. It will be a glad day when such a happy condition may be said to exist; how to bring it about is the question. Governor Bullock's suggestic are not without value, and are receiving gone

The Foss About the Inaugural Ball, Chicago Inter Ocean.

Some very good people now begin to show signs of worry, because "there will be a grand ball during the inauguration festivities." Now suppose "General Harrison is a Presbyterian," all the people of the United States are not. He has not been elected President for the purpose of dictating reforms in the social amusements of the public, which by the great majority are regarded as barmless. If General Harrison consulted his own taste and inclination, he would most likely dispense, as much as was in his power, with all the fuss and parade upon the occasion. But being a man of sense, he will in all probability leave all the arrangement and responsibility in the hands of others, and perform simply the duties of a Christian gentleman required of him upon the great occasion.

Protection Makes It Possible.

Wade's Fibre and Fabric. The next move of organized labor will be for the philosopher's division of time, eight hours' labor, eight hours' recreation and eight hours' sleep. This has been talked of and agitated more or less for fifty years. It is a matter on which every manufacturer should thoroughly inform himself, for reckless men, especially in our cities, will push the matter regardless of order, principle or individual rights. Agitation, controlled by reason, is always desirable when it points in the direction of reform for any class of citizens. But agitation on questions of reform should be continued long enough so that the change can be discounted and made amicably. Protection makes it possible, perhaps, to cut a day's labor down to eight hours in the United States.

Where School-Houses Are Needed.

Kansas City Star, Dem. Illiteracy in South Carolina is not confined alone to the colored people of that State. During the discussion of the bill providing for establishing an educational qualification it was shown that there were in the old Palmetto State 15,000 white voters who could not read nor write. The majority of the blacks there are in the same illiterate condition. South Carolina should quit talking about "honor" and "duels" and go to building school-houses.

An Element That Is Needed at Washington Boston Herald.

General Harrison and ex-President Hayes, it s said, are excellent friends. It is a credit to both gentlemen. There is a puritapical element about both that the modern politician does not like, but we have never observed that there was a surplus of it at Washington, or that it was to be dreaded as a danger in our public life anywhere.

Protectionists vs. Free-Traders.

Wade's Fibre and Fabric. The difference between a protectionist and a free-trader is this: The protectionist is dealing with the practical questions of to-day, while the free-trader is hopelessly trying to grasp the millenium. One is the present, the other is the

Inaccurate Information.

Philadelphia Press. President Cleveland will go fishing in Michigan next summer. He has got his ideas of the fishing up there from Don Dickinson, and they are about as accurate as the latter's information on Michigan politics.

Put Off.

The indictment of Colonel Dudley, and Mr. Bayard's prosecution of Murchison for high treason have been indefinitely postponed.

Pittsburg Chronicle.

Diplomatic Intelligence. Edinburgh Scotsman. Congressman Perry, of Belmont, O., has been

appeinted American minister at Madrid. How to Keep a Political Secret.

tive, they read the papers, but refuse to be Philadelphia Inquirer. pulpit has been a somewhat favorite topic of A splendid way of keeping a political secretdiscussion, more or less so in the daily press, | don't tell it, particularly to a reporter.